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cases, of statutes, and of the edition of text-books to which any reference is made, and also a full, workable general index.

The book now appears in its sixth edition, — during a life of only twenty years. The present issue differs materially from the fifth only in considerable alterations in three chapters, as also in the insertion of numerous cases and certain statutory changes of the last four years.

Although the author says distinctly that the essence of equity lies in the relief it gives, yet it may be doubted whether the beginner would realize that fact where theory is so briefly handled and so much subordinated to a statement of the English statutory fusion of law and equity in late years. The great merit of the work remains in its excellence as a book of quick reference for the English practitioner. Its use in America might well be considerable to students of civil government, in that here one branch of the present English court structure is admirably treated.

W. S. McN.

THE POWER TO REGULATE CORPORATIONS AND COMMERCE: A Discussion of the Existence, Basis, Nature, and Scope of the Common Law of the United States. By Frank Hendrick. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1906. pp. lxxii, 516. 8vo.

One is tempted to say more against this book than it deserves; for the author's method is exasperating indeed. His line of thought is so obscure in itself, and it is so obstructed by extraneous learning which seems to have no relation to the conclusion, that the reader loses his patience in every section.

As nearly as the reviewer can apprehend the meaning of the author (and he must confess that in spite of an epitome of the argument in the preface he would not be surprised to learn that the author means the exact opposite), he argues that corporations are created and allowed to engage in commerce by the common law, without the help of legislation; that the only common law is a law common to the whole United States, and not restricted to any state; that the United States courts have common law jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this law in the case of all corporations, and that no legislation is required for the regulation by the United States of public service corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Each one of these assertions is absolutely contrary to law, as every lawyer knows; and a lengthy review of the work or a pointing out of the numerous lesser errors and inconsistencies would be ungracious and useless. The author has gathered a mass of information and has cited many authorities, which he does not use in a very lawyer-like way. The book will be found useful for its collection of authorities, and as a picture of the legal condition of our country if centralization had its perfect work and there were one law extending over the whole United States.

J. H. B.

SUPPLEMENT TO SNYDER'S INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT AND FEDERAL ANTI-TRUST LAWS, embracing the Railway Rate Bill approved June 29, 1906, amending the Commerce Act and Elkins Act; with an introduction and full notes of judicial decisions rendered since the publication of the work in July, 1904; with a reference to the anti-trust laws of the several states. Including also the Employers' Liability Bill, Pure Food Bill, Meat Inspection Bill, and Hall-Mark or Jewellers' Liability Bill. Containing also an index and table of cases. By William L. Snyder. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Company, 1906. pp. xl, 178. 8vo.

This is a supplement to the work by Mr. Snyder which was reviewed in 18 HARVARD LAW REVIEW 241. It is valuable, like the earlier book, chiefly as a convenient collection of late statutes and decisions bearing upon a most interesting, important, and rapidly developing branch of the law. The reviewer has found the original work useful in dealing with questions of interstate commerce, and the supplement seems a necessary addition in view of the recent legislation upon the subject.

H. LE B. S.